

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXII.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

No. 26

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

To Break Long Silence in Public Address.

Other Matters of Vast Interest From the Nation's Capital.

President Roosevelt has finally decided to make the address which custom dictates must be made by the recipient of a Nobel peace prize. Mr. Roosevelt has until recently stoutly resisted all efforts to induce him to comply with this formality and it is probable that even now only his regard for Senator Root has induced him to abandon his determination to disregard the custom. Andrew Carnegie has nominated Mr. Root as a proper recipient of the prize and some of the trustees were so sensitive because Mr. Roosevelt had declined to comply with the custom that they advised a friend of the former President that if he persisted in his declination there would be no chance of the prize being conferred on another American. When Mr. Roosevelt learned that his reluctance might result in depriving his former Secretary of State of this honor he reconsidered his determination and while again expressing his reluctance to "appear before the footlights" he has instructed a personal friend to inform the Nobel trustees that he has reconsidered and has asked that the necessary arrangements be made for the delivery of an address at Christiana about the time of his visit to Berlin.

That President Taft is still convinced of the necessity of public loan of probably \$30,000,000 to complete the irrigation projects now under way is asserted by those who have recently discussed the subject with him. There will be, unquestionably, considerable opposition to this programme but it will be heartily endorsed by the committee on irrigation which visited the various projects during the summer. It has also been recommended by Secretary Ballinger and will be favored by most of the Senators and Representatives in whose states the projects are located.

The Secretary of the Treasury has struck a responsive chord in the breasts of all of his colleagues by the suggestion that Congress should authorize members of the Cabinet to designate a secretary to sign for them the mass of routine papers which occupies so much time and is exceedingly irksome. The story about the Secretary who once inquired the contents of a paper presented for his signature and was told by his negro messenger "to just put his name at the bottom" that was all he need do" while possibly a slight exaggeration is founded on fact. There are few members of the Cabinet who have any adequate idea of the contents of documents to which they attach their signatures. They are compelled by the great number of these papers to rely almost entirely on subordinates to whom their preparation is entrusted and there seems to be no good reason why a "signing secretary" should not be appointed.

One of the most difficult phases of the negotiations growing out of the maximum and minimum section of the tariff law which confronts the Tariff board and the Department of State concerns the so-called sanitary inspection by Germany of American food products. Germany has always insisted on a system of rigid inspection especially of American meats which system has been regarded by the authorities of this government as a form of protection. Indeed, the first steps taken by this government toward inspection of livestock and meats were instituted with a view to countering the course of Germany. Germany citizens were believed to be unalterably opposed to a heavy tariff on food products but so rigid were the sanitary laws that they reluctantly surrendered with the importation of American products. American inspection resulted in some modification of the German livestock laws and there is a disposition on the part of the Tariff board to regard the existing regulations at German ports as

taxing the diplomatic abilities of the German Ambassador and the State Department to the utmost.

Representative Paul Howland has impressed upon the Rules committee the necessity for immediate action on his resolution calling for an investigation of the conditions which are responsible for the increased cost of living. The committee was in a receptive frame of mind and, although no assurances were given to Mr. Howland, it is known that Speaker Cannon and his associates contemplated some action to determine the cause of the present high prices. Mr. Howland pointed out that the increased cost of living is an evil which affects the entire country and is not a party question. He declared that it is the duty of a Republican Congress to inquire into the facts and to alleviate the situation after the facts have been established. He also asserted that it would be a serious mistake for the party to go before the country in the coming congressional elections without having done its utmost to reduce the expenses of the masses.

One of the most indispensible men connected with the House of Representatives is Asher Hinds of Malone, the Speaker's parliamentary clerk. As soon as the House convenes every morning Mr. Hinds takes his place at the Speaker's desk and he never leaves that post until the House has adjourned at night. His duty is to prompt the Speaker whenever Mr. Cannon is in doubt and to decide all parliamentary questions which may arise. So important to the successful transaction of business is Mr. Hinds considered that even though he is a candidate for Congress it is not likely that he will be able to leave his post to make an active campaign. He is an aspirant for the seat of Representative Amos Allen of the First Maine District. His opponent is Colonel Frederick Hale, son of Senator Hale. Mr. Hinds' friends may insist that he return to his home some time before the convening of the nominating convention but they are at a loss to suggest some one to perform his duties while he is away as there are but few men in the country who would care to assume his responsibilities.

KENTUCKY'S FAME AGAIN UPHELD.

First Prize for Poster Design at Portland Exposition by Kentucky Girl

Portland, Ore., Jan. 14.—A young Kentucky girl, Miss Emma L. Mulkey, has won the first prize offered by the Portland Rose Festival Association for the best poster design to be used in advertising the annual Rose Festival which will be held here next June. The young artist had plenty of competition for 104 designs were submitted, but her conception of the glory of the coming rose exposition was declared to be superior to all others.

In the prize poster, the clever young Kentucky woman makes use of a beautiful girl riding over Portland in a peacock chariot, strewing roses on the city and its people below. The Willamette River winding through the city and Mount Hood in the distance are shown and over all the rose reigns supreme. At the bottom of the poster is a panel containing five symbolic figures typifying the gaiety of carnival week.

The poster will be published as a half sheet, in six colors and the first issue will number 10,000 copies. These will be given wide distribution among the railroads, who will circulate them. The same design will be used on 250,000 post cards and on 500,000 fold-overs for letters that will be distributed by business houses of the city in their correspondence.

Miss Mulkey, coming from a state famous for its beautiful women, is a very attractive girl and she has already acquired a great deal of enthusiasm for the West. She expects to make Portland her home in future. That she should capture the prize for the best poster when many local artists sought for it, is considered remarkable.

Wanted.

Smooth White Oak Logs 14 in. and up in diameter, 10 to 18 feet long. Delivered at track any station. Address, M. W. BARNARD, Hartford, Ky.

NEW PLAN FOR WORKING ROADS.

Provided by The Ohio County Fiscal Court.

Board of Education Demands Limit in Taxes and is Given it.

The Ohio County Fiscal Court adjourned yesterday after being in session nine days in one of the most important meetings of this body ever held. The Court is composed of six new members, together with two who have heretofore served in that capacity, but the new members have shown a splendid adaptability to the work and together with the two veterans have conducted the business of the term in a highly satisfactory and business-like way. Judge Wedding has demonstrated in a striking manner his fitness as presiding officer of the court.

Besides providing a new and pronounced to be satisfactory system of working the roads, many other matters of vast importance were considered and disposed of in a satisfactory way. Economy in the expenditure of public funds has been a marked sentiment of the court.

The County Board of Education submitted its report of the needs of the schools during the ensuing year and demanded that the tax rate for same be fixed at twenty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of taxable property and \$1 per capita on poll tax payers. The court after due deliberation decided that the law compelled it to levy the rate as demanded and in accordance with the demand levied the tax at twenty cents on the hundred dollars worth of taxable property and \$1 poll tax for school purposes.

The Road and Bridge Commissioners from each district filed their reports which were accepted and the commissioners relieved from further service and liability.

An order was entered the first day of the term making all claims payable out of the levy of 1910, except as otherwise specially provided.

Sheriff R. B. Martin filed delinquent tax list amounting to \$1,018.21, which was allowed and certified. This is less than an average for past years.

An order was entered providing that an order was entered providing that \$8 for adult pauper coffins and \$5 for infant pauper coffins would be the highest amount paid for same in the future.

The Hartford Drug Company was awarded the contract for supplying drugs for the inmates of the poor house and county jail during the year 1910, for the sum of \$33.75.

Frank Black was re-elected poor house commissioner for a period of one year.

Dr. A. B. Riley was elected poor house and jail physician.

Dr. J. A. Duff was elected member of the County Board of Health for a term of two years.

Judge R. R. Wedding was designated as auditor and his duties as such will be to audit all claims payable out of the county funds.

Ex-County Judge, W. B. Taylor was elected Road Supervisor for the county for a term of two years at an annual salary of \$800 per year.

The plan for working the roads in the county is embodied in the following order of the Fiscal Court:

First. That we elect one Supervisor to superintend the working of roads, the building and maintenance of bridges, and the collection of any money, which may hereafter be provided for the release of any and all road hands who choose to pay instead of working roads as provided by law in the county, at a yearly salary of \$800 payable quarterly.

Second. That we provide a road grader for each Magisterial district and such other tools as may be needed to work the roads and operate the graders and that W. B. Taylor, O. E. Scott and C. E. Smith be appointed to make a contract and procure said graders and tools.

Third. That we direct the Supervisor to let, at some central point

in the district, by contract by the day of ten hours, to the lowest and best bidder to responsible parties the furnishing of teams, which shall be exhibited, and everything necessary to pull said graders.

Fourth. That said Supervisor by and with the consent of the Fiscal Court shall appoint an overseer in each district who shall, subject to authority of Supervisor, overseer and superintend the grading or working of said roads, said overseer to receive a compensation of \$200 per day while actually engaged.

Fifth. That we dispense with or discontinue the present road overseers and the present road district to remain as they are and leave the whole system of road working in the hands of the County Supervisor only as otherwise herein provided.

Sixth. That we give each road head in the county the privilege of paying \$1.50 and be released from one year's work on roads or work the roads as provided by law, said sum to be due and payable when road working crew reaches its section of road.

Seventh. That this court appoint a committee of three, Esq. J. H. Miles to be one, to provide the necessary funds to pay the expense of working the roads as herein provided.

Eighth. That Sections 4308, 4314, 4316, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320, 4321 and 4323 Kentucky Statutes Carroll's 1909 edition in so far as not conflicting be and they are hereby made a part of this system or plan of road working.

Years and nays being called for resulted as follows: B. S. Chamberlin, yes; J. H. Miles, yes; T. Saunders, yes; O. E. Scott, yes; J. C. Jackson, yes; C. V. Miles, yes; Mack Cook, yes; J. L. Patton, yes. Motion carried and so ordered.

COL. ALBERT SCOTT MAKES VIGOROUS DENIAL.

Says Appointees on Board of Control Have Been Made on Bi-Partisan Plans.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—Regarding a statement by Senator Salmon, who introduced a bill repealing the act creating the present Bi-Partisan Board of Control, that the Republicans have

taken all the offices at the State charitable institutions, or tried to take them all, Col. Albert Scott, chairman of the board, made the following statement which he asked the Courier-Journal to publish:

Senator Salmon, in an interview in the Louisville Times of Jan. 8 makes certain statements in regard to my attitude in making appointments of officers and employs at the charitable institutions that does me a great injustice, and I believe Senator Salmon has been misinformed in this matter. A very large majority of the officials and employs of these institutions are Democrats, some of them appointed by the present board, but most of them appointed under the former Democratic administration.

I have strictly adhered to the bi-partisan principle at all times—which means the retention in office of capable officials, and when vacancies occur without regard to political affiliation regarding only the qualification of the person appointed.

As soon as I can obtain a list of the officials and employs of these institutions, a true statement will be furnished for publication.

ALBERT SCOTT, President Kentucky State Board for Charitable Institutions.

School Notes.

The common school examination will be held at the office of the Superintendent January 28 and 29, 1910. A fee of 50 cents will be charged to pay the necessary expenses.

The January pay for the teachers did not come and the Superintendent has no information as to when it will come.

The Board of Education will hold its next meeting February 7, 1910.

The teachers should be careful in preparing the annual reports and record books. Make your work complete.

HENRY LEACH, Supt.

BOSWORTH'S THREE BILLS

Make Effective Good Roads Constitutional Amendment.

Creates Department of State Highways and Revolutionizes County Plan.

Fordsville, Tuesday enroute to the Fairview neighborhood, where he will visit his father-in-law, Mr. George W. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen entertained a few of their friends from 6 until 9 o'clock, Monday night. Mrs. Nellie Hall played several choice selections on the organ after which cakes and sherbet were served.

Mr. John J. Monroe, was in Owenton, Tuesday. He leaves this week for his work at Jennings, La.

What has become of the Fairview, Salem and Rosine correspondents? Their letters are always interesting. Come again please.

ATENAVILLE.

The snow which fell at this place Wednesday, delayed traffic quite a little and prevented school on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Noah Bidze is on the sick list.

Rev. Harris, of Louisville, reported at Zion Sunday.

Mr. Reuben Eddington is on the sick list.

Miss Hester Tierney has returned to school, after spending the holidays with her parents at Lyndon.

Mrs. Arthur Phillips and her son, Felix, returned home Monday after spending a week with her brother, Mr. James Lyons, Hartford.

Mr. E. H. Morgan made a business trip to Sugar Grove Monday.

Among the Lodges.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 K. of P. failed to hold any meeting last Tuesday evening, owing to the fact that there were no lights. The lodge will have work in the Second rank next Tuesday evening and it is hoped all the members will be present.

The Eastern Star Chapter held an interesting session at their regular meeting last Monday evening, though no work was put on.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F., will have work to-night at their regular meeting, in the Second degree.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., will have no work next Monday evening and the time will be consumed in giving the lectures in the First and Third Degree which have not heretofore been given, to a number of candidates and they are all expected to be present, as is also all the membership.

CEDAR GROVE.

The deepest snow for years fell last Wednesday night. It was sixteen inches deep here.

Mr. T. F. Johnson spent from Monday until Saturday, with his daughters Mrs. J. T. Morgan and Mrs. W. C. Moseley, at Dundee, Ky.

Mr. Lafe Weller moved to his farm from Dundee, Ky.

Mr. Willie Russell spent Sunday evening with Orville and Ernest Cole.

Mr. R. C. Duff and wife are visiting Mr. R. J. Duff and family, Sulphur Springs.

Rev. Bailey is ill at this writing.

Mr. Arlie Morgan is visiting his parents at Sulphur Springs.

Mr. W. C. White spent Friday with Mr. N. B. White.

Rev. Harper filled his appointment here last first Sunday.

CLEAR RUN.

Jan. 13.—The birthday dinner given at John Parks in honor of their son, Clayton's twenty-first birthday, on January 7th, was highly enjoyed by all present.

Mr. S. N. Parks and family from the west are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Addie Hoover and children, Edna and Dennis, have returned to Beaver Dam, after a weeks visit to relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Ivan Park and sister, Effie are visiting in Beaver Dam.

Mr. Clayton Park is sick at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland are on the sick list.

School at Clear Run has been discontinued this week on account of the deep snow.

Mr. William Nickison is on the sick list at this writing.

Mrs. Kate Parks and Mrs. Sissie Park visited their sister-in-law, Mrs. Cleo Moxley was here from Pearl Park Tuesday.

Enumerators are Scarce.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Census Director Durnd stated today that, as a result of his conferences with the supervisors of census throughout the country he finds that in many sections, especially in the larger cities, there have not been as yet sufficient applications for the positions of enumerators. It looks, he thinks, as if the country is so prosperous that people are not anxious to get these responsible places as had been expected.

The scarcity is giving the Director some concern, as only a few weeks remain before the date for closing the consideration of applications. It will be impossible generally to extend the application time limit, as to examine the "test" papers, with the necessary care to insure the designation of qualified persons, will consume every moment of the time allowed for this phase of the work of selecting the enumerators, leaving nothing for an extension of the date for shutting down on applications.

The Director therefore urges all persons desiring places as enumerators to make application as quickly as possible, and he hopes that, in order to help get a perfect census, public-spirited and energetic people throughout the country will offer themselves for these positions, even though they may not care for them from the standpoint of the pay involved. He also trusts that employers will deem it their duty to give leave of absence to their employees who may desire to act as enumerators. Some slight sacrifice of this sort will be amply repaid by the improved quality of the census returns. Continuing, the Director said:

"Although the actual work of taking the census will not begin until April 15, it is essential that those who wish to act as enumerators should apply immediately. Except under unusual circumstances, no application received after January 25 will be considered. About 68,000 enumerators will be required. Each will work in his own locality. Any competent person is entitled to apply for this position, and will be fairly considered for appointment.

Political recommendations are not necessary. The supervisors, to whom application must be made, have been instructed to consider all candidates and to select solely on the basis of efficiency. For the purpose of aiding the supervisors in determining the competence of the candidates, a written test will be prescribed, and any person between the ages of 18 and 70 who is a citizen of the United States will be permitted to take it.

The test will be of a strictly practical character, substantially the same as was used in 1900. It will consist of filling in a sample schedule of population, and, in the case of rural districts, filling out also a sample schedule of agriculture; these schedules will be precisely the same as will actually be used by the enumerators in their work later on. In order to assist each supervisor in preparing for the test, copies of the blank schedules and general instructions regarding the manner of filling them will be furnished to each candidate in advance. Any person of ordinary common school education and good judgement should have no difficulty in passing.

"This is to not a civil-service examination, it will be conducted under the direction of the supervisors and by the Census Bureau, in order that convenient examination places may be provided for all candidates, local civil service examining boards and postmasters will be called upon to preside at the actual taking of the test in certain cases, but in this respect they will merely act as the representatives of the supervisors of the census.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of obtaining a correct census of the population and agriculture of the country. The correctness depends wholly upon the competence of the enumerators."

The enumerators will earn about \$60 each. Those in the rural districts must complete their work within 30 days, and those in cities of 5,000 and more population at the preceding census within two weeks, from April 15, 1910.

QUICK'S LIVER & BLOOD PILLS
Will cleanse your liver and purify your blood and make you feel like a new man.

250 Thrilling Stories.

In every family there is a constant demand for stories—good, thrilling stories of adventure and heroism. That The Youth's Companion supplies this demand is attested in more than half a million homes.

The serial stories for 1910 alone are well worth The Youth's Companion subscription price. These include stories by Arthur Stanwood Pier, C. A. Stevens, Grace Richmond, Charles M. Thompson and Winifred Kirk.

land. Send for full prospectus of the 1910 Volume and see what an amount of the best reading has been secured for The Youth's Companion family for 1910.

It \$1.75 for the 1910 Volume is sent now, the new subscriber will be entitled to all the remaining issues of 1909, in addition to the 52 issues of 1910. Any one making a gift of The Youth's Companion receives an extra copy of the Calendar, in addition to the copy for the subscriber.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Companion Building, Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions received at this office.

A Frightful Wreck.

Or train, automobile or buggy may cause cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains or wounds that demand Buckle's Arnica Salve—earth's greatest healer. Quick relief and prompt cure results. For burns, boils, sores of all kinds, eczema, chapped hands and lips, sore eyes or corns, its supreme. Surest pain cure, 25¢ at all druggists.

CERALVO

(Left over from last week.)
Jan. 5.—Mr. Herman McConnell visited this, his old home, last week.

Mr. Joseph Pevler who has been in business here for some time, has moved to Nelson, Ky.

Mrs. Chyle Herald, Rockport, visited Miss Era Garrett last week.

Mr. John Durham has rented and moved to the Vergo Curtis farm.

Mr. D. R. Helsby accidentally got one of his fingers bit off by a dog, one day last week.

Mr. Vergo Curtis has bought and moved to the Williams Herald farm near Rockport.

Mrs. P. A. Miller and children spent the holidays with relatives at Sacramento.

Mr. John Chancellor is on the sick list.

QUICK'S PILLS For Liver Ills Saves Doctors Bills.

A Kentucky Temperance Yarn.

A Kentucky Senator told about an old pilot on the Mississippi, aged eighty-two, who was recounting an incident connected with the temperance question:

"In temperance is ruining the nation," he insisted. "The sad victims are on every side of us; I have seen many of them in my long career. One we had a passenger on a steamboat where I was pilot; he was intoxicated and fell overboard. After he had been soaking at the bottom of the river for quite a while, we fished him out, and laid him limp and sprawling on the deck; our efforts to revive him were unavailing, until at last somebody thought that whisky would be just the thing to restore him. We opened the man's mouth and poured some down and it seemed to stay there all right, for a gurgling sound came from his lips. I put my ear close to hear what he might wish to say—doubtless a last message for his loved ones at home.

"Roll—me—on—i—barrel," he wheezed hoarsely, "roll me on a barrel quick and get out some of this water—it will spill the good Kentucky whisky!"—Joe Mitchell Chapple in "Affairs at Washington," in January National Magazine.

MEN-DEN-HALL'S CHILL TONIC

Best for Malaria, Chills and Fever. Guaranteed.

BALD KNOB.

(Too late for last week)

Jan. 3.—We all hope the new year will bring success all over the world.

Mr. Jimmie Sorrells, of Butler, Co., has been visiting relatives in this neighborhood the past week.

We hope every body enjoyed Xmas and New Year's Day.

Miss Chloe Bafferty, of Mt. Pleasant, visited Harvey Sandefur Sunday and Sunday night.

Mrs. Ella Taylor, who has been on the sick list is improving.

Mr. J. W. Taylor is able to eat again.

Mr. C. M. Taylor spent Tuesday night at Mr. E. P. Sandefur.

Every body is busy stripping tobacco.

Mr. J. O. Leisure lost a fine mule last week.

Mr. George Sorrells lost two horses.

Duties of Military Attache.

The duties of a military attache are to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every change that takes place in military affairs and to report from time to time on the mobilization, armament and equipment of the power to which he is accredited.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

How Senator Hanna Won The Boy.

When Senator Hanna was walking through his factory in Cleveland, some years ago, on the lookout for new ideas or anything which would aid the progress of business, he overheard a little red-headed lad remark: "Wish I had old Hanna's money and he was in the poorhouse."

The Senator returned to his office and rang to have the boy sent to him. The boy came to the office timidly, just a bit conscience-stricken, wondering if his remark had been overheard and ready for the penalty. As the lad twisted his hands and nervously stood on one foot before the gaze of those twinkling dark eyes fixed on him by the man at the desk, he felt the hand of Uncle Mark on his shoulder:

"So you wish you had old Hanna's money and he was in the poorhouse, eh? Suppose your wish should be granted, what would you do?"

"Why?" stammered the lad, "the first thing I would do, sir, would be to get you out of the poorhouse."

The Senator laughed and sent the boy back to his work. Today he is one of the managers of a large factor but he never tires of telling the story that held his first job—Joe Mitchell Chapple in "Affairs at Washington," in January National Magazine.

MEN-DEN-HALL'S CHILL TONIC

Best for Malaria, Chills and Fever. Guaranteed.

Fordsville School.

The Spring term of the Fordsville Graded School will open Jan. 31, 1910.

The Ohio County High School No. 2, will give free tuition for all Ohio county pupils between the ages of 6 and 20 and holding common school diplomas and ready for high school work.

The Normal Department will give a thorough review of the common school branches.

Term, four months; tuition \$3.00 per month; board \$2.75 per week. For further information call on or address, I. S. MASON, W. C. SHULTZ, Fordsville, Ky.

WYSOX.

(Left over from last week.)

Jan. 5.—Mrs. Cynthia Shull is visiting Mr. W. P. Bennett's.

Misses Marion and Marguerite Williamson, who have been home on vacation, returned to school Monday.

Misses Katie and Iris Elliot spent Friday night with Misses Marion and Marguerite Williamson.

Mrs. A. L. Bryant and daughter, Miss Bessie spent Friday at Mr. Tom Kennedy's.

Mr. E. A. Davenport and family visited Mrs. E. J. Moore of Taylortown last week.

Mrs. Sarah Nelson spent Friday night with her mother, Mrs. R. T. port.

Mr. Had Hill's house caught fire Saturday, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

A. L. Davenport and family visited Mr. James Davenport, Rochester last week.

Mrs. Maggie Davenport who has been sick is improving.

Wishing all success to The Republican this New Year.

Napoleon's Grit

was of the unconquerable, never-say-die kind, the kind that you need most when you have a bad cold, cough or lung disease. Suppose sores, cough syrups, cod liver oil or doctors have all failed, don't lose heart or hope. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. Satisfaction is guaranteed when used for any throat or lung trouble. It has saved thousands of hopeless sufferers. It masters stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, hemorrhages, la grippe, croup, asthma, hay fever and whooping cough and is the most safe and certain remedy for all bronchial affections. 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

Report of the Condition

—OF THE—

BANK OF CENTER TOWN

Doing business at Centertown, County of Ohio, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 28th day of Dec., 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts with one or more Endorsers as

Surety. \$58,146.39

Call Loans on Collateral . . . 14,025.00

Due from State Banks and

Bankers. 3,964.00

United States and National

Bank Notes. 3,024.23

5,220.00

Specie. 3,270.99

Overdrafts (secured). 1,200.00

Overdrafts (unsecured). 355.03

Current Expenses Paid. 1,909.30

Real Estate—Banking House 1,400.00

Furniture and Fixtures 1,909.32

Total. \$94,514.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in

Cash. \$15,000.00

Surplus Fund. 1,261.3

Undivided Profits. 3,740.93

Deposits subject to Check

(on which interest is not

paid) 42,002.80

Time Certificates of Deposits (on which interest is

paid) 80,509.21

Due National Banks 2,000.00

Total. \$94,514.26

State of Kentucky,

County of Ohio, Set

I. H. H. Lewis, Cashier of the

above named Bank, do solemnly swear

that the above statement is true

to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. LEWIS, cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 5th day of Jan., 1910.

H. H. DAVIS, N. P. O. C.

My Commission expires January

8th, 1910.

J. B. MADDOX,

J. B. TICHENOR,

E. S. BARNES,

Directors.

Report of the Condition

—OF THE—

MCHENRY DEPOSIT BANK

Doing business at McHenry, County of Ohio, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts with one or more Endorsers as

Surety. \$14,252.45

Real Estate Mortgages . . . 1,650.27

Call Loans on Collateral . . . 1,000.00

Time Loans on Collateral . . . 6,500.00

United States and National

WE WILL INAUGURATE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910,
OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

PROFIT SHARING SALE

And Will Continue it Up to and Including January 29, 1910.

All Merchandise Sold at Profit Sharing Prices will be for Cash or Produce Only. Merchandise Charged will be at Regular Prices.

The announcement of our Profit Sharing Sales will be hailed with delight by all who have attended and taken advantage of the money saving prices we quote for this Sale. Our buyer has ransacked the markets for every good lot of merchandise he could secure at a reduction in price. Mill Ends of Calicoes, Ginghams, White Goods, Crashes, Table Linens, Percals and many, many other things that you can buy at less than the wholesale price to-day. Our stock has been thoroughly culled and everything in odd lots, remnants, odd pieces is yours for a price consideration much less in many instances than we bought them. All of this class of merchandise will be identified by the Red Tags. The Red Tags means a loss to the store and a big saving to you. All merchandise (EXCEPT GROCERIES) will be subject to a 10 per cent. discount. Nothing else reserved. It all goes at Profit Sharing prices. This announcement represents a very meager portion of our display and hundreds of bargains not mentioned here will appeal very strongly to your money saving disposition. Come in and at least inspect the offerings whether you intend to buy or not.

Clothing Department.

You don't often have such a chance to supply your family clothing necessities. We have driven the prices down lower than ever before on all odd lots of suits, Over Coats and Odd Pants. You will realize what a big inducement it is when you see the goods. Every suit in the house at ten per cent. discount.

Men's Suits.

Odd Lots marked with Red Tags.

One lot of 5, 6 and 7 dollar suits, sale price.....	\$3.48
One lot of 7, 8 and 9	4.98
One lot of 9, 10 and 12	5.98
One lot of 12 to 18	8.98

We will have many more to show you. We can only give you a sample here. Every suit in the house at ten per cent. discount.

Men's Over Coats.

25 per cent. less than regular prices. Rain Coats, 10 per cent. less than regular price. Top Coats 10 per cent. less than regular price. Look for the Red Tagged Over Coats. There is where you save big money.

Boys' Knee Pant Suits.

One lot 3 to 9 years old \$2.75, \$3, \$4 suits sale price \$1.98	
One lot " " \$4 and \$5	2.48
One lot " " \$4, \$5 and \$5.50	3.48
One lot 10 to 15 " \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75	1.19
One lot 10 to 16 " \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50	1.69
One lot " " \$2.75, \$3 and \$3.50	2.29
One lot " " \$4 and \$4.50	2.69
One lot " " \$5, \$5.50 and \$6	3.79

Similar reductions on Youth's Long Pants Suits 16 to 20 years old. Look out for the Red Tags.

Boys' Over Coats.

One Lot ages 3 to 10 yrs. old \$1.75 and \$2 sale price \$1.48	
" 3 to 14 " \$3 regular	1.98
" 4 to 10 " \$3.50	2.68
" 6 to 9 " \$5	3.48

Similar reduction on Youths Over Coats from 15 to 20 years old. Look out for the Red Tags.

Boys' Knee Pants.

One lot ages 3 to 15 Regular 35 and 50 cts. sale price 25c	
" 3 to 16 " 50, 60 and 75 cts.	39c
" " 75c 90c and \$1	49c
" " 90c \$1 and \$1.25	69c

Men's Odd Pants.

One lot regular \$1.25 Pants sale price.....	98c
" " \$1.50	\$1.19
" " \$2	1.48
" " \$2.50	1.98
" " \$3	2.48
" " \$3.50	2.98
" " \$4	3.38
" " \$5	3.98

You can't afford to miss this sale.

Calicoes.

Standard loom end Calicoes 1 yard to 10 yard lengths. The same grade you buy over the counter every day at 6 cts. per yard. Sale price per yard

Staple Piece Goods.

One lot of Amoskag best feather proof Bed Ticking. Regular 20 cts. per yard quality. Sale price per yard

One lot of Everett Shirtings solid blues, fancy stripes and checks. A regular 10 cts. value. Sale price per yard

One lot extra heavy solid dark shirtings, a hummer for 10 cts. sale price per yard

Two lots of fancy Madras Cord. The very best and latest patterns. Regular 12 cts value. Sale price per yard

One lot of 40 inches wide India linen. Would be cheap at 20 cts per yard. Regular 25 cts value. Sale price per yard

One lot of novelty white Lace striped wastings, a big value at 10 cts. Regular sale price per yard

One lot of fancy mercerized white waistings. The season's latest patterns at 25 cts regular. Sale price per yard

One lot in solid colors in Soisette. All the latest shades represented in our showings. Regular price 25 cts per yard. Sale price per yard

1 lot of second infant black Hose assorted sizes, a 10 cts value, sale price per pair

1 lot of Bleached Table Darnask, extra wide, good weight and a splendid finish, regular 45c quality, sale price

1 lot of Mercerized Bleached Damask, a regular 50c quality, sale price per yard

1 lot of seconds in Ladies black hose, a regular 10 cts value, sale price

1 lot of all linen unbleached Crash, good weight and good width, regular 8c quality, sale price per yd ..

1 lot of all linen unbleached Crash, heavy quality, a regular 10c value, sale price per yard

1 lot of seconds in Men's black half Hose, would look cheap at 10 cts. sale price per pair

1 lot of Antiseptic Wash Rays, a 5c seller the world over, sale price per yd ..

Ginghams.

One lot staple check Ginghams, a good 7 cts. value. Sale price per yard

One lot Amoskag staple check Ginghams, the best 10 cts. value on the market, Sale price per yard

One lot of A. F. C. Dress Ginghams, the best 12 cts per yard quality to be had. Sale price per yard

1 lot of Red Seal dress Ginghams. The best brand of all. Regular 15 cts Ginghams. Sale price per yd 10c

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Ladies' Coat Suits

Cloaks and Misses and Children's Cloaks at 25 per cent. off of regular prices.

Ladies' Cloaks.

Reg. \$5 Cloaks, sale pr. \$3.75

" \$6	4.50
" \$7	5.25
" \$8	6.00
" \$10	7.50
" \$15	11.25

Ladies' Coat Suits.

Reg. \$9 Coat Suits, price \$6.75

" \$14	10.50
" \$18	13.75
" \$20	15.00
" \$25	18.75
" \$27	20.25

Pearl Buttons.

1 Lot of assorted sizes from 14 to 24 line Pearl Buttons, a leader at per dozen

1 Lot of assorted sizes in a very good quality of Pearl Buttons, a hummer at per dozen

1 Lot of good quality Pearl Buttons, a good 5c seller, sale price

1 Lot of madam lloyd's Pearl Buttons, 14 to 24 line, would bring 10c every day in the week, while they last at per dozen

1 Lot of assorted sizes in a beautiful fish eye Pearl Button, 15c per dozen would look cheap enough, sale price per dozen

1 Lot extra quality ocean Pearl Buttons, assorted sizes, It would sell readily for 15c, sale price

1 Lot ladies cross barred Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, regular 5c seller, sale price

1 Lot ladies dotted Swiss hemstitched Handkerchiefs, would look good at 10c each, sale price

1 Lot ladies fancy embroidered Handkerchiefs, a good 20c value, sale price each

1 Lot men's white cambric and fancy bordered Handkerchiefs, while they last at

1 Lot men's white cambric Handkerchiefs, a hummer for 10c, sale price

1 Lot Allen's Talcum Powders, while they last at per box

1 Lot of Winslow's Talcum a standard 15c per box make, sale price per box, 10c

1 Lot of 200 Hair Pins in neat carton, a regular 10c seller, sale price

1 Lot of Winslow's Talcum a standard 15c per box make, sale price per box, 10c

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Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Post Office, Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT - - EDITOR

TELEPHONES. - - - - - 40.
Cumberland..... 22.
Couch River.....

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Ben Johnson a candidate for re-election to the office of Representative in Congress from the Fourth Kentucky District, subject to the Democratic primary election to be held March 12, 1912.

The National Government will never prosecute farmers for pooling their crops.

Senator Bradley seems to be getting a firm hold on the patronage for Kentucky.

Has this article weather anything to do with the discovery of the North Pole?

Is it not now about time that a relief expedition was being organized in behalf of Dr. Cook?

We are for President Taft, first, last and all the time, in his efforts to command party discipline.

If National Government puts down the money first, we shall interpose no objection to the destroying of the people's trust.

The idea that the strong arm of the government can be provoked to prevent the weak from maintaining their rights in a perfectly peaceful manner is absurd.

It is admitted upon all sides that Chief Forrester Pinchot inhibited his faculty for disobeying his superiors from his warm personal friend, former President Roosevelt.

We learn that Representative Dean is making a splendid impression at Frankfort, and has already taken high rank among the members of the House. He was drawn on one of the Contest Committees.

The last effort of the Tobacco Trust to have its way and re-establish starvation prices for tobacco is to invoke the Federal Government to come to its assistance. Verily we have fallen upon strange times.

The Ohio County Union of the American Society of Equity which met here last Friday and Saturday, selected a good set of officers for the ensuing year, and made provisions for enlarging the membership, which we believe will bear fruit.

Senator Stone declares in a speech that the Democratic party has never been for Free-Trade. But when did the party fail to denounce the principle of Protection? The Senator's attempt to prove an alibi reduces the party to a cipher on the Tariff issue. - Palmyra (O) "Telegraph."

The Ohio County Fiscal Court while has been in session last week and part of this has demonstrated that it is made up of men of splendid ability and men who have the best interest of Ohio county at heart. The people can rest assured that their interests will be carefully conserved under the administration of this court.

This paper has made some splendid clubbing combinations with various farm papers for the coming year and also with the leading Dally papers. We invite our readers to take advantage of these cheap rates, assuring them that it is no particular accomodation to us to put an effort upon our part to save them money.

The Republican insurgents in Congress profess to be very greatly shocked, and grieved because the administration has notified them that they would not be allowed to control the patronage in their respective districts. Why should they be allowed to name officers under a Republican administration when they refused to support that administration? Who would arm his enemy in such a way.

The advocates in the General Assembly of the repeal of the law which created the bi-partisan Board of Control for the State Charitable Institutions are very frank in their statement that they are seeking its repeal in order that Democrats may fill all the offices connected with these institutions. If the large Democratic majority in the State Legislature repeals this law, that party will have to stand the responsibility and meet the wrath of a justly indignant citizenship. The unfortunate families and feeble minded people of the state should not be made to suffer because of the bitter and traffic in the filling of the positions which have to do with their

care and comfort, through rank partisanship as in the old way.

REAPING THE HARVEST.

For some time there has been evidence of a rebellion in the ranks of the Republican party. It manifested itself during the late special session of Congress and has more recently given evidence of special activity in the middle west. At first it was not directed towards the President, but it was claimed that it was a protest merely against speaker, Cannon and the late tariff act which was enacted at the special session, because the new law did not go far enough in reductions. Now the insurgents, so called, are openly defying the President and there is evidence of a deep laid conspiracy which bodies no good to Mr. Taft during his present administration and, if successful will surely either defeat him for re-nomination or bring humiliating defeat in the general elections in 1912. In looking about for a cause of this defiance of party discipline, we are forced to admit that it was caused by former President Roosevelt. He was upon all occasions preaching party independence, holding not that the party was above individuals, but that the individual was above the party. He defined party discipline and set the example by ignoring party lines in appointment to office to such an extent that at times he was accused of being a Democrat. He openly encouraged the breaking loose from party lines in order to carry his pet schemes or hobbies through. He set a premium upon bolters. Is it any wonder that the members of Congress who have followed his leadership for ten or twelve years should now consider it an honor to act above the party, as the insurgents conceive that they are doing? At first Mr. Taft rather encouraged this sort of action, but he soon found that it would lead to inevitable party disruption and that no party can long exist without discipline and without acting as a unit upon the questions of party policy, but he is now reaping the harvest which was soon in such utter disregard of all party laws by his predecessor. We are glad to note that the President has faced about and has taken a strong stand for party loyalty. It will take some years to undo or gather up the seeds of discord which have been sown, and it may unmake his administration, but it must be done. Under our system of government, we cannot do without parties and no party can exist unless its adherents are loyal to the policies laid down by the majority, and we might add also that no party can carry out its policies by placing the officers within the grasp of persons whose adherence is to some other party. The President deserves the support of a united party in every act in the struggle to put into effect the principles laid down in the National platform, and when men in Congress or out of Congress find that they are out of harmony with these principles, they should line themselves with some other party or establish one with which they are in harmony. We heartily endorse the President for his firm stand for party discipline. The man who for years would feed at the public trough by the helping hand of his party and then at the moment when his services are in demand, turn his back upon that party, is an unworthy citizen and he is all the more unworthy when he pretends to remain with his party, but sticks it in the back upon all occasions.

Every Ultimate Consumer Suffers.

People who blame the Protective Tariff for the high cost of living are naturally silent on a point referred to by President Taft in his message—namely, the increased cost of living in many other nations. England and Russia are said to be suffering greater burdens in this respect than we are. Even China is making the acquaintance of the same phenomenon.

The price of wheat has risen in most European countries to such an extent that bread is almost 60 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. Meat has advanced 20 per cent. on the Continent over the prices of a year ago. England is, of course, much worse off than we are, because here the money remains at home in any event, while England imports 90 per cent. of its food, and the drain upon the people increases just so much with every advance in prices. The increased cost of living is a serious problem. It cannot, however, be made a political issue except by brazenly disregarding facts.—Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

A Big Show for Sale.

One of the finest and best equipped moving picture shows in Kentucky, for sale. Will exchange for land or stock. Reason for selling have gone into the mercantile business. Call on, or write me at Beaver Dam, Ky.

Yours truly,

A. D. TAYLOR.

DEALERS CAUSE COSTLY LIVING.

Middlemen and Not the Farmers get Profits.

Beef Trust and Railroads Also Charged With Sending up Prices.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, while he admits a great increase in the cost of living, relieves the farmer from blame for it. He put the whole responsibility for increased cost of living up to interests who make large profits from the handling of farm produce after it leaves the farmer's hands.

As an instance of big profits after the farmer had parted with his commodities, he cited his recent investigation the price of meat.

He urged other reasons to clear the farmer of any suspicion of getting swollen profits from the consumer for his food products.

"The increased cost of grain enters into the increased cost of raising hogs, cattle, chickens, turkeys and all farm animals," he said.

"It does not pay to fatten hogs and steers on 60 and 70-cent corn unless the price of meat is high. It takes high-priced grain to raise chickens that lay eggs."

RANGES ARE SMALLER.

"The ranges for cattle and sheep are becoming smaller and smaller each year. This of course means that more corn and hay must be fed to range stock."

"How about wheat prices?"

"Oh, wheat has heretofore been kept cheap in price because it was raised on the cheap and rich lands of the pioneer. It was always raised on the frontiers in bonanza fields and by machinery.

"The frontier is now retired into Canada, and the average crop of wheat per acre has lessened from year to year in this country.

"The farmer cannot afford to raise spring wheat now on old land. He has done all he could do to keep the price of his products down. He does all his work by machinery that he can.

CHANGES ON FARM.

"A short time ago I was back on the old place that I used to farm in Iowa. A couple of my younger relatives now run the place. I found them doing twice the work in the hay and grain fields by machinery, with half of the help that it required when I ran it.

"It's a fact that New York and the other large cities are full of unemployed labor, but it is utterly impossible to get this labor to go out and help the farmer.

"They will not leave the city, and if they did they would be found of very little value, because they know it all and it seems a waste of time to try to teach them to be useful.

GOES TO MIDDLEMEN.

"I say," continued the secretary, "that there are too many middlemen trying to live off the farmers' produce. They crowd into the cities and try to live by getting a profit in the handling or sale of the producers' products. These people ought to go on the land and raise crops.

"The increase of prices of farm products follows this routine: First the farmer sells the grain until the price is boomed up in the spring or summer following, to cover carrying charges, interest and insurance and give himself a big profit when the grain goes abroad or is ground into flour.

"Flour goes by rail and through the hands of the wholesaler and retailer—more profits. Then the baker gets it when a short loaf sometimes goes to the consumer at more profits. Every movement after the produce goes out of the farmers' hands cost more to the consumer."

In Memory of Wm. Halloway.

Rosine, Ky., Jan. 10, 1910.—William Halloway on the 12th day of December, 1909, was called from his home on earth to his reward in the great beyond.

He was born in Massieville, Blount County, Tenn., on the 18th day of February, 1808, and therefore would have been 102 years old on his next birthday. He united with the Baptist church in early life and ever afterwards lived

a faithful and consistent Christian life. He never sought to make himself conspicuous or prominent in secular or church affairs, but lived a quiet, peaceable and unassuming life, having the confidence and esteem of those with whom he mingled. He was married when quite young and was the father of seven children, five boys and two girls, all of whom save one, J. M. Halloway, of Rosine, Ky., preceded him from time to eternity. William Halloway's first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson for President and has voted for every Democratic candidate for president since. He was a great admirer of President Jackson, as we most Tennesseans. Mr. Halloway was permitted to live longer than are most men, to three score and ten years and by reason of strength to four score and still on to a century and still on, till finally on the 13th day of December, 1909, like a clock tired of heating time, the weary wheels of life stood still. Like the worm that rolls up in its silken shroud sleeps through the long night of winter, to be, through the electric agencies of vernal thunders, aroused from its long winter's repose comes forth a beautiful butterfly, so William Halloway lies down to sleep through the long night of death until the trumpet of God shall peal forth the knell of time and he with the redeemed of earth shall come forth heir to eternal glory. Peace to his ashes. N. J. R.

Rickshaws in an Automobile Role.
While a careless rickshaw coolie was going along the Nanking road on the wrong side this morning a tram car collided with it, with the result that the occupant of the rickshaw was thrown out, the rickshaw being damaged and one of the tram lamps smashed.—Shanghai Mercury.

Report of the Condition

—OF THE—

FORDSVILLE BANKING CO.

Doing business at Fordsville, County of Ohio, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 28th day of Dec. 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts with one or more endorsers as surety \$4,920.56

Real Estate Mortgages and Liens on Real Estate .. 15,528.54

Call loans on Collateral .. 00

Time Loans on Collateral .. 6,722.39

U. S. Bonds .. 00

Other Stocks, Bonds, Etc. .. 9,540.00

Due from National Banks .. 00

Due from State Banks and Bankers .. 00

Bankers .. 00

Due from Trust Companies .. 00

United States and National Bank Notes and Specie .. 9,689.56

Checks and other cash items .. 258.43

Exchange for Clearing House .. 00

Overdrafts (secured) .. 1,486.06

Overdrafts (unsecured) .. 1,891.02

Taxes .. 00

Current Expenses Paid .. 527.33

Real Estate—Banking House .. 700.00

Other Real Estate .. 2,796.59

Furniture and Fixtures .. 1,802.50

Other Assets not included under any of above heads .. 00

Total \$95,862.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in cash .. 15,100.00

Surplus Funds .. 749.42

Undivided Profits .. 442.42

Fund to pay Taxes .. 00

Deposits subject to check (on which interest is not paid) .. 15,662.98

Deposits subject to check (on which interest is paid) .. 5,639.13

Demand certificates of Deposit (on which interest is paid) .. 0

Time Certificates of Deposits (on which interest is paid) .. 43,740.35

Savings Deposits (on which interest is paid) .. 00

Certified Checks .. 00

Due National Banks .. 2,992.18

Due State Banks and Bankers 1,000.00

Due Trust Companies .. 00

Chashler's Checks outstanding 76.50

Notes and Bills rediscounted .. 00

Unpaid Dividends .. 00

Taxes due and unpaid .. 00

Bills Payable .. 10,460.00

Amount of unclaimed deposits on hand .. 00

Other Liabilities not included under any of the above heads .. 00

Total \$95,862.93

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

County of Ohio, Set.

I, J. T. Smith, Jr., President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. T. SMITH JR., President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of Jan, 1910.

J. W. HALE.

Notary Public.

My Commission expires March 18, 1912.

W. A. FLEMISTER,

J. T. SMITH JR.,

OLLA WILSON,

Directors.

WANTED TO DUMP HIS TOBACCO.

But Found the Prices Too Low, Then Tried to get Neighbor to Deliver.

The following interesting story is told by the Hawesville Clarion: It takes all kinds of people

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CHARACTER AND INTELECT.
Character and intellect gives rise to those profound thoughts and those lofty sentiments which contribute to one's eternal and moral elevation and to the social growth and the refinement and the advancement of man as a human and sentient being.

In the moral and physical world, in field and forum, and in all of the walks of life, there is an urgent call for champions of truth, virtue and right. The battle against ignorance and superstition demands brave and aggressive soldiers of mental light, moral uplift, and spiritual elevation.

Everywhere there is moral decadence and spiritual decay, both in social and in public life, testifying to the blighting and destructive effects of a coarse at realism and a sordid individualism. Terrible are the efforts of competitive society of an insane individualism, ignoring the laws of God and many bent on nothing but greed, graft and getting. In the work of human progress and in the amelioration of man, no other possession is so productive of real force and good influence as is a highly cultivated intellect devoted to the betterment of mankind.

The man of noble soul, broadness of mind, and goodness and sincerity of principle, whether rich or poor merits the tribute of deep and genuine respect.

The thinking mind, the feeling heart and the seeing eye are alert for human happiness, and for all those which put more joyful flavor and anticipatory sweetness into life. Espousing social justice; battling for economic freedom; winning the confidence of men an invincible love of justice, and aspiring to no other title than that of lover, and brother of all, the intellectual brother for man, himself neither to ordid gain nor to false aition, but to the great cause of liberty, fraternity and Equality.

WILLIAM HENRY CUNDIFF,
1615 E. 18th St., Owensboro, Ky.

"GRAMMAR."

Accuracy of thought and expression is the chief aim to be accomplished in the study of Grammar. It is his first lesson in language. If we could see and hear only the best of language, by imitation we might become speakers and writers. But such opportunities do not exist, therefore a practical knowledge of grammar can be acquired only by patient, persistent application to the study. We should learn to imitate the language of our best speakers and writers. The student should give each lesson his earnest consideration that he may derive the most benefit from its study.

Diagramming is important in explaining a sentence. The mind is more deeply and more clearly impressed when reached through any two of the senses than when reached through either of them. Therefore, to diagram a sentence is to exhibit to the eye the relations of its parts. This presents a correct understanding of a sentence, or serves to correct a misunderstanding of it. In English grammar, a frequent use of diagrams is necessary, and there is probably no other branch of study in which they can be used to better advantage. In a class, they arouse interest that could not be aroused any other way.

The study of grammar may be made just as interesting as the study of arithmetic. If the right means are employed. And while diagrams present a more clear meaning as a whole, they are the means of creating interest in a class; they give us a knowledge of language that otherwise might not be learned, and they save the teacher much labor. Many time is devoted to the study of Arithmetic than to the study of Grammar. This should not be. To teach correct speech is to educate, to prepare one for association with others. And the uneducated should not demand a place in society.

In the analysis of sentences, diagrams interest and please, and are of much value in teaching accuracy of thought. Gems of thought and sentences from our best authors, should be selected for the exercises in analysis. They lead to an appreciation of our standard literature. Diagrams are just as necessary in teaching grammar, as maps are in teaching geography, or figures in teaching arithmetic.

Expressions to be avoided. I can't tell hardly how I don't feel, for I do feel. He hast to, for, He has. They halint, I seen hem yesterday. I read in Owensboro where the weather is cold. M. and I will come upon the train, Saturday night. I can't tell how sick I wusent. I'll go in the other room where I can hear myself read. You should read in the primmer class. I don't want Prof. added to my name. I went through my arithmetic but I

don't see as I didn't learn nothing. Is it any mail for us you bring. In when you come. When is the 10 o'clock train due? I and Johnnie were at the plenice. Mamma says I may study music and German on the piano. He don't or doesn't like me.

W. E. HAIL.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of
Pat. H. Fletcher

CLEAR RUN.

(Left over from last week.) Rev. R. E. Fuqua filled his appointment here at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. E. Park and family returned to his home from Central City where he has been employed on the rail road.

Mr. Sam Park and family of Kansas City, have also returned to Kansas.

Rev. R. E. Fuqua is moving from the Massey farm to the one he recently purchased of Mr. S. L. King and Mr. King is moving to his farm near Hartford.

Mr. C. T. Funk who visited relatives near Taffy last week, returned to his home in Ind., last Monday.

Miss Cassie Hoover of this place is visiting her brother, G. M. Hoover of Knottsville at this writing.

Those on the sick list are, Mr. Joe Funk and Mr. Iradine Hoagland.

Farmers are very busy preparing their tobacco for market while a great many are delivering.

Mr. Lige Davis of Daviess county spent a few days in this neighborhood last week, the guest of Mr. Sam Trogdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Newcom, of Washington neighborhood, are the parents of a fine girl.

Several from here went to Hartford last Monday.

Master Dennis Hoover, of Beaver Dam is visiting relatives here at this writing.

Work 24 Hours a Day.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brain-ting into mental power; curing constipation, Headache, Chills, Dyspepsia adna Malaria, 25¢ at all druggists'

CENTRAL GROVE.

(Left over from last week.)

Jan. 4.—Another year has gone by. And her little drop has sunk into the great ocean of infinity and before us is the New Year, 1910. The wheels of time move with ever increasing rapidity and each succeeding turn brings us nearer the grim gates which await once to all, and behind which there is a mystery greater than that of time.

Mr. Kirby Park entered school at Hartford, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Towns, of Paducah visited Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Rowe and other relatives here during the holidays.

Mr. J. M. Ferguson, formerly of this county, but now of Oklahoma, visited the family of Mr. R. H. Brown recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rowan, formerly of this place, but who went to Ray, Colo., about a year ago, are spending a few weeks with relatives in and near this community. Mr. and Mrs. Rowan will leave next month for Mexico, where they expect to reside in the future.

Miss Sadie Hocker, who had been engaged in the millinery business at French Lick Springs, Ind., returned home Christmas. She went to Eliz. Hartford, Sunday to spend a few days as the guest of her brother, Mr. J. A. Hocker and family.

Miss Fern Curtis returned recently from Maxwell where she had been teaching music for the past few months.

Messrs. Lon and Frank Wilson, of near Owensboro, have returned home after a short visit to their aunt, Mrs. Nancy Faught at this place.

Mrs. Dr. G. L. Everley, of Ceralvo, visited her brother, Mr. D. M. Park and family from Saturday until Tuesday. She was accompanied home by Master Surgeon Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, of Mtn. Mtns., were the guests of relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Park are the proud grandparents—Virginia Young, Dec. 23, 1909.

Mr. Hewitt Young, of Owensboro, returned home Monday of last week after visit to his infant daughter.

Take MENDENHALL'S
Chill and Fever Tonic, as
a general tonic for tired
feeling and malaria.

An Office Boy's Philosophy of Life.

"If you save money, you're a grouch;
If you spend it, you're a loafer;

If you get it, you're a graftor;
If you don't get it, you're a bum—
So what tell's the use?"

This final quatrains tells the whole story—it is the querulous refrain of thousands of persons who are continually sitting in judgement upon their neighbors, and who complain that the world is hard and are likely always to find it so. What if a few cowardly, discontented people or a few writers who ought to have nobler ambitions, and who might well place their views of life and of human wisdom on a higher plane mumble this thought? It is a tru that we must have the evil with the good, pain with pleasure, danger with victory, weariness and exposure with enterprise and successful adventure. Who cares for water when he is not thirsty, or what is more precious than the crystal spring when the lips are parched and the heart fainting with thirst? How one remembers the rough fare that came after dereliction and fair sleep that followed upon utter weariness of body!

Wake up, O dolorous office boy! Tear up your bogus philosophy and "forget it." It will never bring you courage, manliness, truth, honesty, love, cheerfulness, health or success. It is of the breed of half-truths which are ten times more dangerous than whole-cloth lies—"A lie that is half a truth is ever the worst of lies."

There are great evils, misfortunes, dangers, injustice, oppressions, in this mortal life, which we are bound to do our part to lessen and abolish if we can and to endure manfully if we must. Many more and much greater calamities and sufferings have been endured for us by men and women whose very names are forgotten—those who but died that we might be free in body and mind, in word and deed. Only an office boy, who can never hope to rise to the full measure of a man, can accept your moping, disconsolate "philosophy of life," and saying, "So what tells the use?"

stroke the "tresses of the cypress slender minister of wile," which delighted our old oest Omar Khayyam, or strike the Dutch bar-tender for "taper and pretzels," and become a mere cipher in the generation—John M. Chapple in National Magazine for January.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Cather's Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Cather being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75¢. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

It is a clean, family sheet, allowing no objectionable advertising of any kind to be published.

It has the finest local news service of any daily paper in the State.

It has the Associated Press telegraphic news of the world; it has amusing pictures from its own cartoonists, every day, splendid half-tone pictures showing local and world events, and a fearless, independent editorial page, always fair and interesting even to those who differ politically with the editorial opinion.

The regular price of the Daily Herald is \$1 a year by mail, and the regular price of our paper is \$1 a year by mail. By special arrangement we are able to make the wonderful offer of

The Louisville Daily Herald, regular price \$3.00 a year.....
Hartford Republican regular price \$1.00 a year. Total \$4.00....

If subscription is received at our office not later than January 31, 1910. Positively no subscription will be accepted at less than the regular price if received in envelope postmarked later than January 31. Send U. S. or express money order, bank draft or currency in registered letter.

Subscriptions to either paper may be new or renewal, and will date one year from January 31, 1910, or one year from date at which present subscriptions expire. If you have paid up your subscription for our paper, you may send \$2 for subscription to The Herald alone.

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SMITHSON'S BEQUEST

Origin of the Famous Smithsonian Institution.

THE CONTROL OF ITS FUNDS.

Uncle Sam's Treasury Holds Its Money, Which Can Be Used Only on Appropriation by Congress—Its Peculiar Relation to the Government.

Although the name of the Smithsonian Institution is a common household word in America and millions of persons have visited the great buildings in Washington where are stored the contributions of science which have been gathered under its auspices, few understand the real relation of the institution to the national government. Most persons believe that it is a part of the government.

The Smithsonian Institution, says the Washington Times, occupies a peculiar relation to this government. It is a part of it, and yet it is not a part. Its money is in the United States treasury and can be used only on appropriation by congress, and yet this money does not belong to the government. It is to the government only as the money of a ward is to a guardian.

James Smithson, who contributed the bulk of the fund in the hands of the institution, was an Englishman, the son of a peer of the realm. He was a man who could trace his ancestry back to royal blood. He never visited America and was never known to have any particular partiality for America until he wrote his will in 1820. He died at Genoa in 1829, and when they opened his will this is what they read:

"I bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

This property amounted to about \$500,000, which was in that day a princely fortune. Six years after his death the United States legation at London was informed that there was about \$500,000 in the possession of the adjutant general of the British court of chancery awaiting claimant.

Immediately there arose in America all kinds of opposition to the acceptance of the money. John C. Calhoun and William G. Preston urged with all the fire of their eloquence that it was beneath the dignity of this government to accept such a gift. But John Quincy Adams and others prevailed, and Richard Rush was sent to England to prosecute the claim of this government.

It was successful, and on Sept. 1, 1833, the money was delivered at the mint in Philadelphia in the shape of 104,900 gold sovereigns, which were melted into \$503,318.46 in American money.

This sum by careful management and by additions from other charitably inclined persons has now become about \$1,000,000, which the government keeps and pays interest upon for the maintenance of the institution.

For the first eight years the money lay in the treasury while plans were being formulated for the permanent establishment described by Smithson in his will. Thousands of letters were received, and there were schemes enough proposed to bankrupt several governments. Congressmen debated over this fund repeatedly, and hundreds of pages of the Congressional Globe were given up to it.

The institution has been worked out on such broad lines as to be one of the greatest forces in scientific research in the world.

The board of regents is composed of the vice president of the United States, the chief justice of the United States, three United States senators, three representatives and six citizens of the United States at large.

The National museum, the weather bureau, the zoological park at Washington, the fisheries bureau and the astrophysical observatory have been developed by the institution.

The objects of the institution, as described by its first secretary, Joseph Henry, have been adhered to through the years of its existence. They are to increase knowledge by original investigations and study either in science or literature and to diffuse knowledge not only through the United States, but everywhere, especially by promoting an interchange of thought among those prominent in learning in all nations. No restriction is made in favor of any one branch of knowledge.

The leading features of the plan of Professor Henry were, in his own words:

"To assist men of science in making original researches, to publish them in a series of volumes and to give a copy of them to every first class library in the world."

Books, laboratory accommodations and apparatus have been supplied to thousands of investigators throughout the United States.

Unprincipled Wretch. "You simply cannot trust anybody," declared the lady. "My maid, whom I had the utmost confidence in, left me suddenly yesterday and took with her my beautiful pearl brooch."

"That is too bad," sympathizes the friend. "Which one was it?"

"That very pretty one I smuggled through last year."—Life.

Excessive anger against human stupidity is itself one of the most provoking of all forms of stupidity.—Von Radowitz.

THE CAT AND THE BABY.

A Medical Opinion as to the Tradition of a Feline Danger.

Several physicians have investigated the ancient story that cats suck the breath of babies, and Dr. J. Rice Gibbs declares that the theory is ridiculous. Cats occasionally kill children, he declares, but they do it in a different fashion.

"It has been stated that a cat's nostrils are so formed as to make a perfect junction with the nose of a baby," said Dr. Gibbs, "and that a little pressure would push them upward and make them a perfect fit. Then the cat's chin would rest over and below the baby's mouth, preventing it from opening to relieve the stranglehold while the cat sucked its breath. That is all rot. The manner in which little children are killed by cats is this: A cat looking for a warm place to curl up and sleep lies down upon the chest of a little child, and, being quite heavy—many cats are as heavy as little babies—simply crushes the breath out of the child's lungs, and strangulation takes place, but not through sucking of the child's breath."

"The idea that only black cats kill little babies is equally ridiculous. It is simply because black cats are considered unlucky. In former times the black cat was considered the very genius of witchcraft. In those days when a baby died the blame was often fixed upon some hag who, the judges said, had sent a black cat to suck the baby's breath. And often hag and cat suffered death at the stake."

"Evil omens are still the cry in many parts of the world whenever a black cat approaches a cradle. Many persons are so superstitious that the appearance of a black cat in a sick room is considered equivalent to an announcement of approaching death. What could be more absurd?"

"Mothers need not be afraid of cats, black, white or green, sucking their babies' breath and murdering them. It is time that this popular fallacy should be exploded."—New York World.

THE BASEBALL UMPIRE.

Very Different From the Fight Referee or the Race Judge.

Good umpires are rare. In the whole country there are not more than ten first rate ones. The combination of the keen eye, nimble brain and cold nerve is not a common one.

The umpire is the chain lightning of baseball. His decisions are rendered in the fifth part of a second. He renders them knowing that he must stand by them afterward, no matter what happens. Every man inside the fence, whether blinded by prejudice or loyalty to the home team, sees the same things and therefore feels that he has a right to his own opinion, but the umpire is the one man who is paid to know what he sees.

The prizefight referee sometimes decides which boxer won a hard battle. He has had time in which to review the situation. The whole moving picture of the fight stretches backward in his memory. Should the choice prove a difficult one there is always the comfortable middle ground—the draw decision, in which neither man wins or loses. The baseball umpire can render no draw decisions. The man is safe or he is out.

When two race horses come nodding down to the wire and two noses flash by the post so close together that a finger breadth means thousands of dollars to the backers, the race track judge may fall back on the dead heat. The baseball umpire has no dead heats. Watching foot and ball, he must know which one was first. He can confer with no one. Right or wrong, the judgment must be made in the twinkling of an eye.—C. E. Van Loan in Munsey's Magazine.

The Piano Virtuoso's Hands.

Contrary to popular belief, the piano virtuoso as a rule has extremely unattractive hands. "The artistic hand" is a phrase peculiar to the hysterical young woman who haunts musical recitals, but in reality the hand of the pianist is not at all artistic or beautiful when judged by the usual standards of the artist, the painter or the sculptor.

Constant, vigorous practicing over-develops the hand and makes it actually ill shaped. The fingers do not taper, but are blunt and round, ending often in what appears to be a cushion of hard flesh.—New York World.

Aggravating.

When the late General Edward M. McCook lived in Pike's Peak he once presided at a dinner in honor of a famous Indian fighter.

Mr. McCook, as he then was, condoned his introduction of the Indian fighter with the words:

"I can find but one fault with the colonel's methods. I allude to his well known custom of enlisting in his regiment only half-breed men. To aggravate the Indians' feelings so cruelly is that is carrying war too far."

Cheerful.

A certain philosopher used to thank God when he had the gout that it was not the toothache, and when he had the toothache he gave thanks because he had not both complaints at once.

Error of the Types.

The editor wrote that the speaker's address was "notable," but the printer spaced it wrong and it read "not able."—Kansas City Star.

Cool.

Diner (disgustedly)—See here! Everything on this table is stone cold. Waiter—Try the pepper and tabasco, sir.—Boston Transcript.

RELIED HER MIND.

Mr. Terry Upheld His Better Half in the Umbrella Matter.

"Mercy me!" said Mrs. Terry. "Your father's left his umbrella! Here, Willie, run quick and catch him before his car comes!" She thrust an elegant gold handled umbrella into Willie's hands, and he raced out after his father, arriving at the car track barely in time to see his ponderous figure swing itself up the steps. And the car moved on.

As Willie stood there a man approached.

"What's the matter, soa?" he inquired. Willie elucidated.

"Well," said the man, "that's easy. I'm going downtown on the next car, and I'll take it to him."

When Willie returned without the umbrella his mother rejoiced.

"You caught him, did you?" she smiled.

"But I did the next best thing, mother," he said. "I gave it to a man who was going downtown to give it to him." Mrs. Terry stared at him.

"Who was the man?" she asked.

Willie looked foolish.

"I don't know," he said at last. "But I looked honest."

"That umbrella cost \$12," said Mrs. Terry sternly. "Come here to me." And shortly thereafter people passing wondered who was being slain.

That evening Mr. Terry returned bearing the umbrella. Mrs. Terry gazed at it, fascinated.

"Where did you get it?" she asked.

"Why," said Mr. Terry, "our neighbor Mr. Wilkins brought it to me—said you sent it."

"And to think!" said Mrs. Terry, "I whipped Willie for giving it to a strange man."

"Well," said Mr. Terry judiciously, "I don't think it will hurt him. True, he gave it to the right man, but he didn't know that."

"That's right," said Mrs. Terry with relief.—Galveston News.

FLYING ANIMALS.

The Bodies of All of Them Are Comparatively Small.

When you increase greatly the size and the weight of any moving body, whether it be traveling on the ground, dashing through the air or swimming under the water, you alter in a most serious way the proportionate effect on the moving body of what is called "friction."

It is a noteworthy fact that there are no large flying animals—large, that is to say, as animals go. It is true that there is a great range in the size of flying animals, from the minutest flies up to the condor vulture and the albatross. But the bodies of those birds are small, not larger than that of an ordinary dog, and the stretch of the wings is only about ten feet, while their weight in proportion to size is reduced by great internal air sacs, which extend even into the bones.

Even when we examine the records of "extinct monsters," among which are some huge creatures as big in body as the biggest elephants of today and longer by reason of their great lizard-like tails, we find no instances of very big flying creatures. The extinct group of the flying reptiles—called pterodactyls because the wing was supported by an enormously elongated finger—are mostly small creatures, not bigger than eagles and usually of less size. The largest known had an expanse of wing giving eighteen feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, but its body was a little thing, not bigger than that of a swan. This is the largest pair of wings known, and we must remember that in these larger pterodactyls and birds the bones are thin walled, hollow cylinders filled with air, so that these creatures are not only small, but have a small specific gravity.—Sir Ray Lankester in London Telegraph.

The Kat Plant.

In parts of Abyssinia and Yemen the natives use a plant called kat (Catha edulis), the effects of which are similar to those of the Peruvian coca. The freshly cut leaves have a rather pleasant taste and produce a kind of intoxication of long duration, with none of the disagreeable features of ordinary inebriety. Messengers and soldiers are enabled by chewing the leaves to go without food for a number of days. Among those who abuse the habit the body tends to dry, the visage becomes emaciated, and nervous trouble follows, the most usual being a trembling of the thumbs, but these cases are rare. At times a too copious absorption of kat produces a state of drunkenness, particularly when the large leaves are employed.

New York Post.

The Kind of Critter He Was. It was at the Cliff Dwellers, Chicago's literary club, and one of the members had just made a terrible, irremediable break about another—made it in his presence and that of several other members.

"What ought I to do now?" asked the breakmaker, much embarrassed.

"If I were you," suggested Fred Richardson, the artist, who had heard the whole proceeding, "I should go out and wiggle my ears and eat another whistle."—Success Magazine.

The Humorous Nature.

"Haw, haw! I see that old Jones has been swindled out of £200."

"Anything funny about that?"

"Why, yes! Jones is an old friend of mine."—London Scrap.

Imperfect.

She—You love me like a novice.

He—Do I? Then we are both imperfect. I should know more and you shouldn't know so much.—Boston Transcript.

Special April Term.

Acton, H. C., Dynamite and Nails	3.30
Same, Medicine for pauper	6.55
Acton, Mark (col.) Team on road	1.5
Addington, A. J., Services as Commisisoner	6.00
Ashby, E. R., Team on road	1.50
Ashby, Alvin, Same	3.75
Barnett, S. T., Work on Levee	5.00
Black, Frank, Almshouse Com.	447.27
Board of Control, Rent on Armory	72.92
Butler, T. E., Services as Com.	10.00
Bellamy Sherman, Team on road	1.50
Beckett, D. S., same	6.25
Bullock, J. M., same	3.00
Bullock, W. C., same	3.00
Boyd, J. N., sills	5.00
Brown, W. M., Team on road	3.00
Brown, H. E., same	3.00
Crowe, C. M., Service as Com.	25.00
Carter, R. D., Com. for Bridge	6.00
Carson & Co., Mdse. for Alms house	43.69
Carte, R. D., Team on road	4.50
Caldwell, J. A., same	9.00
Collins, A. T., (col) same	1.50
Chinn, John, same	1.50
Clark, W. A., same	3.00
Carroll, Walter, same	3.00
Carden, Wilbur, same	3.00
Carter, Flinley, same	3.75
Carter, W. S., same	2.25
Carter, E. A., same	1.50
Dean, W. S., Per diem	9.00
Dundee Mercantile Co., Coffin	10.00
for pauper	3.45
Same, Nails	2.25
David, Ira, Hauling lumber	15.00
Duke, H. O., Team on road	6.00
Duke, J. D., same	6.00
Dowell, Rufus, same	6.00
Davis, John H., same	8.25
Dunham, Filo, same	3.00
Edge, W. R., Per diem	9.00
Same, Expense as Com.	5.70
Esteridge, V. C., Team on road	3.00
Evans, D. L., same	3.00
Eudaly, R. E., same	1.50
Elder, S. T., same	1.50
Everly, Joe, same	3.75
Fleener, J. W., Lumber	12.00
Fleener, W. M., Services, Jailer	254.75
Ferguson, V. R., Team on road	1.50
Fenn, T. Chas., same	3.00
Fugue, E., same	4.50
Funk, C. T., same	6.75
France,	

OHIO COUNTY UNION A. S. OF E.

Holds Regular Meeting at
Court House.

Elect Officers and Recommend
That Poolers who Reneged
be Gone After.

The Ohio County Union of the A. S. of E. met in regular session at the court house in Hartford, Friday, January 7th, 1910, and in the absence of President, S. L. Stevens and Vice President J. R. Weller, the meeting was called to order by Secretary C. E. Smith. On call for nominations for President pro tem, D. Ford and T. H. Balmain were nominated. The vote resulted in the election of D. Ford.

The roll-call of locals showed seven represented by delegates. Secretary C. E. Smith reported that he was engaged with the Fiscal Court and on his request was excused from service during the meeting. The election of a Secretary pro tem, was taken up and T. F. Tanner was duly elected. The reading of the minutes of the October meeting and also of the call meeting was ordered and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion it was ordered that a resolutions committee be appointed, whereupon E. C. Baird, L. B. Tichenor, J. R. Weller, R. M. Young and T. H. Balmain were appointed, and at once retired to consider the resolutions.

Moved that the County Union select a committee of three to wait upon Mr. J. F. Vickers, grader for the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company, at Hartford, and protest against closing the Hartford Tobacco House next week. The vote resulted in the less of the motion.

On motion of L. B. Tichenor it was ordered that the members of the Finance Committee present be made a committee to wait upon Mr. Vickers and protest against the closing of the Tobacco Warehouse next week. On motion it was ordered that the meeting adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The body convened Saturday morning at 10 o'clock with President S. L. Stevens in the chair.

The resolutions committee reported and the Secretary was instructed to read the resolutions which were read and adopted as follows:

We your committee on resolutions report as follows:

1st. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the American Society of Equity.

2d. Resolved, That we endorse the actions and resolutions of the Green River Tobacco Association of the A. S. of E. held at Hartford, January 6, 1910.

3d. We recommend that each member who pools tobacco or other products be given a card stating that he is entitled to pooling privileges and that he be required to produce this card when he delivers any pooled products. For this we recommend that no member be allowed to pool any except his own products.

We endorse the following resolutions from Cromwell District Union, to-wit:

4th. Resolved, That we are opposed to anyone holding office in the Society in this county, except residents of the county.

5th. We urge that all locals be urged to pay dues at the beginning of the year.

6th. Resolved, That we are opposed to any raise in our dues at present and our delegates to the State Union are so instructed.

5th. Whereas, Some members of the A. S. of E. have violated their pledges by delivering their tobacco to other places after pledging to the A. S. of E. of Ohio county, therefore be it

Resolved, That the County Union recommend that the local to which they belong take the matter up and prosecute them.

6th. Resolved, That in the stock business, experience has proven that to be successful it is necessary for the members to support the committee by delivering their stock to the committee as promised, and we recommend that a stock pledge be circulated at once and any member who violates his pledge shall be excluded from the society.

E. C. BAIRD, Chmn.
R. M. YOUNG, Secy.
Resolution Committee.

Moved by T. F. Tanner and seconded by L. B. Tichenor, that all pledges—tobacco, stock and wool—be circulated by the same person at the same time. Motion carried.

On motion it was ordered that the body adjourn until 1:30 o'clock.

At 1:30 o'clock, the body re-convened with President S. L. Stevens presiding.

Moved by D. Ford that this County Union pay a bill of \$6.60 for hotel ac-

commodations contracted by delegates to the Green River District Union A. S. of E. Motion carried.

D. Ford made his report as Treasurer, showing a balance on hand from 1909 of \$139.45, and collected for the present year, \$132.97. The report was accepted.

On motion it was ordered that the officers and committee of this County Union be required to make quarterly reports of all money collected by them.

On motion it was ordered that our Treasurer be instructed to withhold any payment of the National Tobacco Growers Association until further notice.

On motion it was ordered that we proceed with the election of County Union officers by nomination.

On motion it was ordered that S. L. Stevens be declared re-elected President by acclamation.

On motion it was ordered that D. Ford be elected Vice President.

On motion it was ordered that C. E. Smith be re-elected Secretary by acclamation.

On motion it was ordered that F. L. Felix be elected assistant Secretary.

On motion it was ordered that we proceed with the selection of delegates to the State Union.

On motion it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to make nominations of delegates to the State Union, whereupon the chair appointed E. C. Baird, D. Ford and John Allen, who reported as follows: Delegates at large, Alney Tichenor, S. L. Stevens. Delegates based on membership, D. E. Ward, E. G. Austin, S. F. Wallace, J. L. Allen, J. T. Hoagland and Henry Pirtle.

On motion these were declared the delegates to the State Union.

On motion it was ordered that we proceed with the election of our stock committee.

On motion it was ordered that we proceed to reorganize the local unions and prepare to build up the A. S. of E. along with other lines, viz., stock, wool, poultry, in fact every farm product.

We wish especially to impress upon the farmers the importance of the work of the local union. It is here the final realization of the possibility of the society must be worked out.

Again, we wish to impress upon you that to try to build up a society or a community on a once-revived basis is an absolute wreck whenever tried. Therefore we repeat again, reorganize the A. S. of E. and see that you get a square deal on all your products.

Therefore we earnestly, with all sincerity urge, that every farmer in Daviess and surrounding counties of the Green River District, whether he be member of Home Warehouse, Green River District association or the A. S. of E., that you come to the meeting at the court house Sunday, Jan. 15, ready again to become a member of the A. S. of E. and help elect the officers for the ensuing year.

We believe that we can assure you that all who have ever been members of the A. S. of E. can again become members by paying up your annual dues.

APPEAL MADE TO ALL FACTIONS

To Unite For Common Good
of the Farmer.

Home Warehouse and A. S. of E.
to Combine Interests—
Meeting to Be Held.

At a meeting held in the office of the Home Warehouse Association a committee representing the association, and the Daviess County A. S. of E., after discussing the matter from every standpoint decided to make the recommendation as given below:

To the farmers of the Green River District.

Looking back at the past, realizing the great things we accomplished when working as one organization, knowing full well that we hardly got under way when dissensions and divisions divided us and have prevented the realization of the hopes of any of us. Therefore without comment on who was right, but throwing the mantle of charity over the past, believing that everyone thought he was right, and that all were wrong to some extent, therefore all are equally guilty of the greatest wrong, division.

We believe and recommend to all the factions of the farmers that they again become members of the American Society of Equity. That each member of the society who does not now own any of the stock in the Home Warehouse take at least one share of \$5.00. That they proceed at once to reorganize the local unions and prepare to build up the A. S. of E. along with other lines, viz., stock, wool, poultry, in fact every farm product.

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F. K. MOSELEY.
J. T. GOOD.
L. N. ROBERTSON.
PRICE BAIRD.
E. SHAW.

A MERCHANT OF FEZ.

Description of His Rise and His Ignominious Fall.

The merchants of Fez are to be found all over Morocco. In due course Ali Mahmoud launches out into business on a large scale. He prospers exceedingly and presently purchases a black female slave to assist his wife in her duties. Ali Mahmoud takes a house in the Medina quarter of Fez, overlooking the pleasant olive groves. In course of time he buys two more slaves and is fairly set up in a householder.

When his first daughter is born there is great rejoicing. The baby is immediately stained all over its little body with henna and then smeared liberally with butter and wrapped in woolen cloths. On the seventh day these are removed, and the child is washed for the first time. When the girl has reached her first year her head is shaved, leaving a little tuft by which Mohammed could catch her up to heaven if he were so disposed. In her seventh year her hair has grown long again. She is then veiled, and her proud father sets about looking for a husband for her. It is still the custom to betroth children from infancy.

Ali Mahmoud prospers, and, save for a few domestic troubles, his life runs smoothly. In the evenings Ali will sit and smoke in the bosom of his family. On Thursdays and Saturdays he visits his friends. They pass the time in simple games of cards or in listening to the weird efforts of itinerant musicians. Our merchant gets stout as he approaches middle age. One day his world tumbles about him. Such is the uncertainty of fate in Morocco.

He was serving in his shop when the customer suddenly raised his voice and cried out that he was getting false

weight. The accusation was terrible, and Ali vehemently protested his innocence. It was an arranged charge by an enemy of the merchant, who philosophically bowed his head with the saying: "Klemeti Mine enemy, has found me, and the serpent requires milk." The arbitrators are called, and, having been bribed previously, they find Mahmoud guilty and sentence him to the usual punishment meted out to givers of false weights. He is dragged to the southern wall of the city, to a place where a tall gibbet is erected. By the irony of fate it is within sight of his own house. A rope is made fast to his right wrist and hoisted up until his toes can just touch the ground. Here he is left till sunset. The idlers jeer at him, and the gamins of the quarter pelt him with stones and refuse. At sundown his friends carry him home, poor, bruised and senseless body. Broken and disgraced, thus ended his career as a respectable merchant.—Morocco Cor. London Graphic.

Oil Bathing.

Oil bathing is a regular institution among the Hindus. An experienced masseur rubs the oil on his patrons, friends or relatives generally once a week. And it is a fact that moles, warts, and such faults of the surface of the skin are very rare among them. The newborn infant gets the oil bath daily for forty days. The intervals are then gradually lengthened, but he will be considered a very naughty boy who during his school days tries to shirk the oil bath at least once a week. As a youngster he yells till the time he is being bathed. Perhaps it is good for his lungs. Anyhow, nobody thinks of finding fault with the nurse for the haloing of oil on his charge, and generally speaking it may be said that Indians have better lungs and better pectorals as compared to the body weight than the Europeans, and the feminine bust is decidedly fatter and more perfect.—C. N. Sridhara in Lancet.

How to Carry Books.

The Philadelphia free library permits patrons to take out six books at a time during certain months.

"If you are not going to wrap those books up let me show you how to carry them," said one of the assistants at the library recently.

Then the young woman slipped a cover of one book inside of a cover of one she placed on the top of it, building up a pile of six books in this fashion, and the man addressed, who was carrying the volumes home to please his wife, the reader of the family, found his difficulties were much lessened.—Philadelphia Press.

Too Much Like Work.

The happy mother of a seven-months-old baby, whose chief business seems to be making a noise in the world, was paying her sister a visit, and the other evening young Master Harry, aged seven years, was delegated to care for the baby while his elders were at dinner. So he wheeled it back and forth, forth and back, the length of the library, giving vent to his sentiments by singing, much to the amusement of the family:

"Gee whiz, I'm glad I'm free!
No wedding bells for me!"

Ladies' Home Journal.

An Expensive Production.

"You were very lavish with the snowstorm in the third act."

"Yes," explained the manager. "I bought that snow when white paper was not so high as it is now."—Kansas City Journal.

Domestic Note.

"Give the devil his due," he said.

"I'm willing to," she snapped, "but you're in pretty good health, and he'll have to wait."—Atlanta Constitution.

Life without liberty is joyless, but life without joy may be great. The greatness of life is sacrifice.—Onida.

Origin of "Yonkers."

Patron Van de Donck, in the years after 1642, lived such a serene and robust life on his Hudson river estate that the Dutch villagers called his manor farm, "De Jonkheere's land"—the gentleman's land; later compressed by the frugal English into "Yonkers."

Can't Eliminate Him.

This country unit local option extension bill was the very first bill introduced at this session, and it will be pushed vigorously by its friends. The county unit law now applies to all counties except those containing cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes. In other words, cities of the first four classes can now vote separately from the county in which they are situated, on the liquor question, but if the law is extended as is proposed in the bill just introduced, no city will be excepted and the whole population inside the boundary lines of a county must vote as a whole on the question at the same time. The law as it now stands remove the deficit amounts to something like \$1,000,000, and as the ordinary legislative session, not counting the appropriations, costs the state about \$100,000 the deficit will be that much bigger by the end of the session unless something is done. It is in a critical situation for the state, financially speaking, and each political party is trying to put the other in the hole on the question.

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Or a Strong Face.

Even when a man knows he isn't handsome, he thinks he has a rather intellectual look.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Good Schooling Not Harmful.

After a long study of school children in London, the Medical Record says, Dr. Harman finds nothing to show that good schooling hurts children's eyes.

How Few Are So Accomplished!

"In order to get genuine, practical results," said Uncle Eben, "a speaker wants to be mighty accomplished in recognizing de occasions dat call for absolute silence."

Envious.

How a woman does envy a man when he struts up the street on a rainy day with no skirts to drag!—Chicago News.

A First Impression.

That the churches might catch more men by putting turnstiles at the doors.—Cleveland News.

HEAVY DEFICIT IN TREASURY

Serious Proposition Kentucky
Legislators Face.

MUST BE DEALT WITH SOME WAY

County Unit Local Option Extension Bill the Very First Measure to Be Introduced at This Session—Proposition Launched to Establish a Bureau of Vital Statistics—Conservation of Forests and Water Supply.

BY J. H. STUART.

Frankfort, Ky. — (Special.) — The present Kentucky legislature, which convened the first Tuesday in January, has some very serious propositions to face, but the one that is of the most concern to a majority of the legislators personally, is as to whether they shall be paid their \$5 per day salary in cash or take it in warrants issued by the state auditor, payable at some uncertain time in the future.

There is a deficit in the treasury and it makes no difference primarily who caused the deficit, the Republicans or the Democrats, the deficit is there and must be dealt with in the best way possible to give relief to the creditors of the state. The only money in the treasury now is in the school fund and the question is, shall the general expenditure fund borrow enough from the school fund to temporarily pay current expense, which includes the legislators' salaries, or not. The auditor, treasurer and two legislative committees are holding conferences over the situation and a report of some sort, is expected this week.

Of course the deficit can be disposed of by passing a law to issue bonds enough to pay it off, or the tax

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Many adverse comment has been made for many years upon the fact that the state of Kentucky has no law requiring vital statistics to be kept, and now there is no sort of record, except possibly in two or three cities, of any births, deaths or burials. For the past 10 years frequent attempts have been made to enact such a law, but they have always failed for some unknown reason. Senator Donaldson of Carroll has introduced